

the ventral surface of these lobes less pinched in or appressed; the sinus between them narrower and the slightly notched central lobe more prominent as viewed ventro-posteriorly as it is more sharply convexed.

T. calceata Say seems to be confined to the territory east of the Appalachians, and judging from the localities from which I have seen material, appears to be more characteristic of the highlands and mountainous districts, while *T. custator*, at least in the East, occurs more in the low lands.

Professor Wilson has collected *calceata* at Madison, N. J., where it is fairly common in the fall, Black Mt. and Southern Pines, N. C. Professor W. E. Britton has loaned me a specimen taken at New Canaan, Conn., which is the farthest north from which I have any record, although Professor Uhler has reported *T. custator* which is probably *calceata* in the Harris Collection from Cambridge, Mass. In my own collection are specimens from Madison, N. J., and Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

T. custator ranges across the United States from New York in the North and Florida in the South to Oregon, California and the Southwest. I have not seen specimens from northern New York or New England. Professor Wilson has this species from Southern Pines and Black Mt., N. C., Savannah, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., Colorado and Arizona. One specimen from Black Mt. has the humeral angles spinose. I have this species from Lakehurst, N. J., the northernmost point in my records, Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise and Leon, Fla., Pass Christian, Miss and from various points in the West where it is more abundant, as Dakota, western Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, Arizona, California and Oregon.

PYRRHOCORIS APTERUS LINN. IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY H. G. BARBER,

ROSELLE PARK, N. J.

Pyrrhocoris apterus Linn. has a wide range in the old world. In 1883 Mr. W. L. Distant, in the Biol. Cent. Amer., p. 414, states:

"This species was included in our fauna on the authority of several specimens labelled 'Costa Rica—Van Patten.' We have, however, received no further confirmation of its presence in Central America from any other of the collections subsequently received." This is the first and only report hitherto of the occurrence of this species in the new world. I was therefore considerably surprised to find two typical male specimens of this species in the collection of Dr. E. G. Love, of New York City, labelled Snake Hill, N. J., April 26, 1896. Snake Hill, only a few miles from New York City, is rather a large rocky, wooded hill which rises rather abruptly in the midst of the "Jersey Meadows," formerly, a famous collecting ground but now rather difficult of access, as it is occupied by various state or county institutions.

Knowing the systematic care with which Dr. Love handles his entomological material I am not inclined to doubt the authenticity of his records. Furthermore, Dr. Love has informed me that he had not up to that time received any material from Europe with which he might have confused his own collections. I am not able to explain how these specimens made their appearance in New Jersey.

NOTEWORTHY HEMIPTERA COLLECTED ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

BY WM. T. DAVIS.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN I., N. Y.

A casual inspection of the soil and flora of Long Island, N. Y., would suggest to an entomologist the probability of finding many southern insects, especially on the south side in the belt of pines. My search in this direction was rewarded during 1910 by finding five species of hemiptera which are usually more common to the south of New York, and which it may be well to record from Long Island.

1. *Apiomerus crassipes* Fabr.—Three specimens were taken in the Hali Way Hollow Hills in July in an old field now overgrown with daisies, *Rudbeckia*, etc. One was on the flower of a wild rose and had just captured a small bee. The fore parts of the *Apiomerus*